FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

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BOLIVIA

Paz Estenssoro Explains State of Siege C 1
Police, Demonstrators Clash C 2
COB: End State of Siege C 3
Marchers To Return Home; Tensions Decreasing C 4
Arrested Marchers Isolated C 4
AFP Correspondent Released After 3 Days C 5

BRAZIL

Ministry Communique on Japanese Spokesman D 1
[O GLOBO 28 Aug]
Request For Explanation D 1
[O GLOBO 28 Aug]

CHILE

Embassy Attacked, Students Clash With Police E 1
Arsenal Found at University E 1
Military Court Indicts 21 in Arsenal Case E 2
CAUCE Director, Journalist Indicted by Court E 2

COLOMBIA

UP Congressman Killed 30 Aug in Barrancabermeja F 1
PCC Blames Landholders F 1
National Strike Called F 1
Leaders To Demand 'Guarantees' F 2

ECUADOR

Febres Cordero Asks Private Sector To Sacrifice G 1
Few Group Claims Escape Operation Credit G 1
Air, Naval Exercises With N.A. Troops End G 1

PERU

Bomb Explodes in Shop Owned by Soviet Citizen J 1
Soviet Embassy Condemns Attack J 1
State of Emergency Extended in Lima, El Callao J 2

VENEZUELA

Joint Naval Maneuvers with Brazil End L 1
Lepage Resigns, New Ministers Named L 1

MEXICO

De la Madrid Addresses Foreign Policy Issue M 1
More on Government Report M 1

PANAMA

Cuban Exiles Seek Delvalle's Help To Go to U.S. N 1
[EL SIGLO 26 Aug]
Colombian Drug Trafficker Ochoa Sought Here N 1
[EXTRA 27 Aug]
Official Deplores U.S. 'Attitude' on Railroad N 2
[LA PRENSA 29 Aug]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan Deputy Minister Makes Short Visit P 1
Communique Issued on Talks P 1

GUATAMALA

Defense Minister, President Comment on Bomb P 2

EL SALVADOR

Government Announces Cabinet Changes 29 Aug P 3
Further 'Routine' Changes P 4
FMLN Announces End to Road Stoppage 1 Sep P 4
[Venceremos]
Government Not To Demilitarize Sesori Area P 5

NICARAGUA
CIA 'Plans' to Occupy Puerto Cabezas 'Thwarted' P 6

CUBA

Castro Delivers Address At Nonaligned Summit Q 1
Meets With Garcia in Harare Q 3
Malmierca on Pulling Troops From Angola Q 3
Castro Dedicates Cardiovascular Surgery Center Q 4

CARIBBEAN

Nations Dispute Nonaligned Draft Before Summit S 1

GRENADA

Lalsingh To Head Newest Democratic Party S 2

PAZ ESTENSSORO EXPLAINS STATE OF SIEGE

PY300318 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0020 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Speech to the nation by Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro from Government House -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] That is not the right way to resolve the pressing problems we are enduring. Self-styled civic (?actions) and painful mass marches bearing flashy labels such as "March for Life and Peace" will not help us resolve the basic issues that worry the great Bolivian family.

The [words indistinct] labor and the so-called civic organizations do not realize the extent to which our economy has shrunk. They do not care that the refined tin we produce at an average cost of $10 per pound is being sold on the international market for $2.45 per pound. They do not ask themselves, and they do not try to figure out who pays the difference. Their concern and their studies do not go to the extent of telling the minewowrkers -- for whom I feel strong sympathy in their plight -- the truth about the [words indistinct] consequences that this [difference between cost and price of tin] has for all Bolivians and especially for the working class.

It would seem they are not worried about the nation's plight. In the final analysis, they have only one objective: to remove the current government.

In my latest message to the National Congress, I stated that the refusal to abandon fiction and face reality as it is, has led to the situation we must now endure. I cannot understand how anyone can fail to realize that all the enterprises of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol] are losing heavily, and that these losses cannot be absorbed by the economy -- which is experiencing a severe crisis -- without unleashing once again the hyperinflation that used to punish the people cruelly, especially the working class.

The structural changes of the Comibol are not intended -- as certain radical labor and political leaders who distort the truth would have us believe -- as a step backward, but rather as a heroic attempt to preserve what is left of a mining industry that cannot remain afloat under the present conditions.

This program, aimed at maintaining and making profitable the operations of Comibol, has unleashed an irrational reaction from all levels of the mineworker's leadership. This, coupled with regional problems and with the help of many disgruntled politicians, has led to a provocative adventure called the "March for Life and Peace," in which thousands of humble people who are obviously experiencing problems caused by the severe crisis we are experiencing were enrolled for a long march designed to make the government back off from its project to rescue Comibol from disaster.

[Words indistinct] that the marchers were being sacrificed for a utopian social and economic proposal and a political endeavor of clear-cut insurrectional connotations. As days passed, the mechanism plunging us toward an unfathomable social commotion was being activated.

The media coverage the march received and the [words indistinct] of the Bolivian people showing the large mass of people marching toward Government House in order to submit petitions, created an atmosphere of commiseration within which the pilgrims were shown as heroes and the government was depicted as a stubborn [word indistinct].

Nothing could be farther from the truth. No one wants Conibol to disappear. On the contrary, the idea is to save whatever positive aspects are left of the state-owned mining industry and to lay the foundation for the adjustment of this industry to the current conditions of the international metals market by directing attention to other minerals like silver and lead, not just tin.

The objective of the march initially represented a legitimate right to make a petition, although the method employed implied intolerable pressure exerted by those who thought the excesssive political power of the labor unions was in trouble.

The paralysis of two departments caused vast harm to the national and local economy and threatened to plunge us into a state of social upheaval of unfathomable consequences. Economic and social considerations forced the government to lay the state of siege in keeping with the express stipulations of the national Constitution. The implementation of this state of siege will mean curtailing the individual rights only of those who are persist in the endeavor to destablize the democratic regime.

The government is not unfeeling toward the hardships of the working class because of the economic crisis. After the economic reorganization measures currently in effect, the government plans to implement very soon public projects and settlements to new lands, thus employing the inactive labor force. It will also search for other means to alleviate the situation of the [words indistinct].

I would like to make a fraternal call upon all Bolivians, without regard for political position, to get the country on its feet, to be generous enough to think about the nation as a whole and not just about partisan interests. Let us take the path of serving the supreme interests of the nation and let us enter into a pact to save the fatherland.

When I talk about this land of ours, I definitely include the people of the working class who certainly deserve a better future. We shall spare no effort to make this come true. Help me raise this country from the rubble. Let us not allow ourselves to be defeated by these problems so we will be worthy of being called Bolivians.

Police, Demonstrators Clash

PY020311 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0244 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 1 Sep (EFE) -- A serious clash between police and demonstrators, protesting the reinstatement of the state of siege in Bolivia, took place today a few hours before Congress met to analyze the government's decision.

According to initial report, 1 guard died, 10 people were injured, and about 50 demonstrators were arrested by security forces after a clash that took place in Cochambaba, 400 km east of La Paz.

The demonstration was organized by the Cochabamba University Students Federation: to protest the reinstatement of the state of siege in Bolivia; to demand the release of the arrested protesters; to support regional demands; and, to request the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in Bolivia since 16 July.

In turn, the cabinet today attended a congressional session during which Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal read an official report on the reasons and purposes behind the state of siege, which he qualified as an "emergency" measure the government was forced to adopt. Bedregal said the Mining branch should be well aware of the miners' problems, and read a detailed summary of the development and conflicts of this sector.

He said that the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol] -- a state company in charge of managing all the nationalized mining districts -- was created by the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR], which is currently in power, and that, therefore, it is up to the MNR to also define its future.

The analysis of the state of siege measure will continue tomorrow and must conclude either with the ratification or rejection of the government decision.

COB: End of State of Siege

PY020242 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0143 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 1 Sep (EFE) -- The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] has decided to demand that the government lift the state of siege as a precondition for holding talks to try to solve the current social crisis.

A document released today by a clandestine COB leadership states that it is necessary for the executive branch to comply with this demand and to allow authorities of the Catholic Church to mediate so, "the workers' voices will be heard," and to leave aside "authoritarian and haughty positions."

The COB communique also states that it will remain in a state of alert. It demands the immediate release of all the arrested labor leaders, as well as an immediate solution to "the problems of all the Bolivian workers, mainly those of the mineworkers."

It also states that in order to find "the pact to save the country" -- mentioned by President Victor Paz Estenssoro in his last message -- it is necessary: to withdraw the U.S. troops; to annul the tax reform law; to suspend the foreign debt payments; and, to cancel the immigration of 5,000 Chinese families to Bolivian territory.

The document terms the military cordon imposed on the "March For Life" of more than 8,000 mineworkers as "a war declaration by the government on the Bolivian nation." It adds that the "war materiels financed with the mineworkers and the Bolivian people's efforts should never be pointed against them. On the contrary, it should be used to protect the country," and "the people in order to allow their voice of protest to be heard in fact of the inhuman conditions to which they have been submitted."

In conclusion, the COB communique asserts, "the Bolivian workers will continue to struggle without fail for the restitution of their sectoral and national achievements, which have been trampled on, by concentrating on the national mining and metallurgic sector problem and the defense of the state economy sector."

MARCHERS TO RETURN HOME, TENSIONS DECREASING

PY291611 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1430 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpts] [Broadcast in progress] [Enrique] ... the tension of the past few hours, we want to report that, well, the tension (?caused by) the state of siege has decreased. We also want to say that according to Interior Ministry sources, the situation is totally calm, particularly in La Paz.

[Reporter] Right Enrique. We can also report that school activities are normal.

[Enrique] An official congressional delegation headed by Deputy Gonzalo Valdas went to Patacamaya [words indistinct].

[Reporter] I think it is Calamarca, right?

[Enrique] Right. The delegation went there to become acquainted with [passage indistinct].

[Begin Valdas recording] [passage omitted] The FSTMN [Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers] and the leaders of all the miners unions have made a key decision. They have decided on the orderly return of marchers in view of the situation caused by the state of siege and the military cordon around the marchers. Pursuant to this objective, two [words indistinct] convoys are approaching Calamarca. Also, (Penta) buses will be provided for transporting the miners. I must say that the congressional multiparty commission and the church have greatly helped settle the situation and obtain from the Armed Forces the promise to keep calm while the marchers begin their orderly return this morning. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Arrested Marchers Isolated

PY292049 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1852 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 29 Aug (EFE) -- Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle today reported that those arrested during the first day of the state of siege -- which was decreed by the government yesterday -- will be sent to isolated tropical areas in western Bolivia.

The Interior Ministry has confirmed the arrest of 161 people, among whom are union, political, and journalist leaders, while human rights and union organizations have asserted the number of arrested surpasses 270.

Del Valle said: "Those arrested who were involved in discrders will be sent by Air Force planes to isolated areas." He added: "We shall not make the same mistake we made last year when we confined people who were not directly responsible for the disorders, while others who were responsible for promoting conflicts were set free."

In September 1985, the government decreed a state of siege to confront a general protest against its economic policy, and ordered the arrest and confinement of hundreds of persons. Puerto Ruco, in Pando Department, and Magdalena and Ixiamas in the Beni Department -- where the U.S. support troops in the stuggle against drug trafficking are headquartered -- were the places of confinement at that time.

Defense Minister Valle also said that since early this morning, workers who took part in the "March for Life" have started to return to their places of origin aboard vehicles provided by the police and the Armed Forces.

Over, 8,000 workers, including women and children, have been cordoned off by the Army since the evening of 28 August and they have not yet received any supplies or medicines. Legislative and church commissions tried in vain to break through the Army barrier to bring water and food to the marchers.

The Bolivian Church today expressed its concerns over the atmosphere of fear and tension resulting in the enforcement of exceptional measures by the government, while La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique has charged the authorities with flagrant human rights violations.

AFP CORRESPONDENT RELEASED AFTER 3 DAYS

PY302245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2101 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 30 Aug (AFP) -- AFP correspondent in Bolivia and Executive Secretary of the Federation of Bolivian Press Workers [FTPB] Andres Soliz Rada, was released here today after being under arrest for 3 days in Interior Ministry offices.

Soliz Rada was released after labor leaders from his sector met with Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy. They asked the minister to allow national and foreign journalists to carry out press activities normally throughout the country.

The AFP correspondent was arrested on 28 August in his home after the government decreed a state of siege. The state of siege was a result of the march of 7,000 workers from Oruro to La Paz, and a general stoppage in the mining departments of Oruro and Potosi. There was solidarity throughout the country for the march.

National and foreign journalists organizations requested that President Victor Paz Estenssoro's government free Soliz Rada, given his position as a journalist and press sector union leader.

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON JAPANESE SPOKESMAN

PY291837 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Aug 86 p 21

[Communique issued by the Planning Ministry]

[Text] The Planning Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic [Seplan] has received with great astonishment a report from the UPI news agency datelined Tokyo quoting a brief statement by Mr Takao Akabane, spokesman for the Japanese Economic Planning Agency. According to the report, Mr Akabane said that Brazil is allegedly forming a common front with the debtor countries to confront the IMF. The report even said that Mr Reischstul allegedly is renegotiating Brazilian debts with Japan and mentioned other totally unfounded details about negotiations.

Regarding this subject Seplan must clarify:

1. Mr Henri Phillipe Reischstul is a member of a Brazilian mission that has the objective of increasing the technological cooperation between the two countries. This mission has never contacted Japanese companies or organizations with the purpose of renegotiating Brazilian debts.

2. Mr Reischstul has carefully studied the news agency report, denied its contents entirely, and denied knowing its origin.

3. Given the seriousness of Mr Akabane's statement, Seplan Minister Joao Sayad has invited Mr Koichi Komura, Japanese Ambassador to Brazil, to his office in the Seplan to express the Brazilian displeasure at Mr Akabane's statement. Ambassador Komura said he would clarify the incident with this government to prevent further misunderstandings stemming from this report.

Brasilia, 27 August, 1986.

Seplan/Social Communications Coordinating Office

[Coordenandoria de Comunicacao Social]

Request for Explanation

PY291930 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO In Portuguese 28 Aug 86 p 21

[Text] Brasilia -- Planning Minister Joao Sayad yesterday summoned Japanese ambassador to Brazil Koichi Komura to ask him to clarify the statement made in Tokyo to UPI by Japanese Economic Planning Minister Takao Akabane that Brazil is forming a united front of debtor countries to face te IMF. The Japanese minister also accused Planning Ministry Secretary General Henri Philippi Reischstul, who is in Tokyo to discuss the possibilities of greater technological cooperation between the two countries, of threatening the Japanese creditor banks.

The Japanese ambassador said that he will contact his government so that this piece of disinformation is not spread further.

According to a note released by the Social Communications Coordination office of the Planning Ministry, Reischstul contacted the Planning Ministry as soon as he learned of the interview granted by the Japanese ministers to UPI, and totally denied the report.

EMBASSY ATTACKED, STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

PY300347 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0241 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 29 Aug (EFE) -- Unidentified individuals today fired machinegun bursts from a car at two Carabineros who were guarding the South African Embassy in Santiago. According to the state press agency, ORBE, the attack occurred at 2030 and the two Carabineros were not hit.

In another incident, groups of Santiago University students clashed with police after trying to demonstrate on streets near the university.

The official Santiago University communique did not report any arrests but pointed out that the students responsible for the incident "are activist minority groups who provoke the police and frighten the population."

Arsenal Found at University

PY020202 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] An arsenal containing home-made weapons was found at the Metropolitan University. The discovery of such an arsenal on the premises of the Metropolitan University of Education Sciences -- the former Teachers Institutes -- caused the Metropolitan University of Education Sciences to issue a communique, which states the following:

Quote, Molotov cocktails, slingshots, pots containing chemicals used to make explosive and incendiary devices, and various items of a subversive nature, were found in the sewers, rest rooms, gutters, ceilings, and [word indistinct] of the Metropolitan University of Education Sciences.

During a thorough search of the premises, hand-operated mimograph machines used to print subversive leaflets were also found.

A national flag, bearing offensive political slogans of the Socialist Party and Salvador Allende's figure, was found among the material.

A huge number of pamphlets giving instructions to conduct terrorist actions, clothes, parkas, handkerchiefs, and ski masks used during violent actions were also found.

The Metropolitian University of Education Sciences deems it their duty to denounce to the university community and the public this situation promoted by a violent group which -- although it is a small group -- uses all destructive means against people and property, regardless of the loss of human life, to wreak havoc and disrupt order and tranquillity.

According to their instructions, these groups have the goal of staging concerted actions in several places as a way to impose their ideology.

The Metropolitan University of Education Sciences reasserts its commitment to safeguard the very essence of the university and to guarantee the fulfillment of its institutional goals which seek to [word indistinct] interests foreign to its activities, unquote.

MILITARY COURT INDICTS 21 IN ARSENAL CASE

PY310213 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 30 Aug (AFP) -- The Chilean military court today indicted the 21 persons detained by the National Intelligence Center [CNI], who have been held incommunicado since the discovery of the arsenals in the northern part of the country.

Judge Advocate Lorenzo Andrade, who is investigating the case, informed all detainees at the Santiago Penitentiary about the indictment, while the only woman involved in the discovery of the weapons, Margarita Astudillo, received the information at the San Miguel prison. [passage omitted]

CAUCE DIRECTOR, JOURNALIST INDICTED BY COURT

PY301802 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Gonzalo Figueroa Yanez, director of the magazine CAUCE, and Ariel Poblete, a journalist of the same magazine, have been indicted by Judge Advocate Enrique Gonzalez Vera of the 2d Military Court.

The two newsmen are accused of infringing Article 284 of the Military Justice Law under which insults against the Armed Forces are punishable. The two newsmen were reported by the National Intelligence Center because of an article in the CAUCE issue published 25 August. It should be mentioned that Article 284 of the Military Justice Law provides for punishing ranging from 541 days to 10 years imprisonment.

UP CONGRESSMAN KILLED 30 AUG IN BARRANCABERMEJA

PA311920 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 31 Aug (AFP) -- A member of the Colombian Chamber of Deputies, Leonardo Posada of the Patriotic Union [UP], was murdered last night by two unidentified individuals in Barrancabermeja, an oil port in the north, the police reported today.

The attack took place in the city streets after Posada had attended a political meeting.

The murderers fired several shots at Posada: he died of a bullet wound in the head 1 hour after the attack.

Posada, 36, was active with the Colombian communist youth from the time he was very young; he held several posts within the party. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC], a representative to the Chamber of Santander Department, and a council member for Barrancabermeja.

His party, the new Political Movement of the Left, sent him to Barrancabermeja to conduct proselytizing activities in this important oil port.

The PCC Central Committee told AFP that it was angry over the murder of their leader Posada. It also said it renders homage to this new martyr in the struggle against militarism and in favor of a vanguard democracy. It demands that President Virgilio Barco adopt a strong action to unmask the enemies of the peace process, as well as promptly investigate this serious attack.

It emphasizes that "we reiterate our firm will to continue struggling until there is a democracy that will respect the rights to human life, work, and progress of society."

PCC Blames Landholders

PA311820 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The PCC has blamed the middle Magdalena area landholders for the murder of the UP Congressman Leonardo Posada.

The UP issued a communique condemning the death of the congressman, and insisted on its firm plans to continue cooperating with the peace process that seeks a mature democracy based on firm and responsible criteria.

The PCC also said that the establishment of a democracy should [word indistinct] a respect for human life, the right to work, and the right to continue progressing within national peace.

National Strike Called

PA012326 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2229 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Bogota, 1 Sep (DPA) -- The pro-Soviet FARC announced today it will uphold the truce signed with the government, but warned that, through its political movement -- the UP -- it will call for a national civic stoppage.

The announcement was made from the "Green House" camp in the mountains of the eastern range of the Andes by the FARC ideologist, Jacobo Arenas, following a talk with UP coordinator and former presidential candidate Jaime Pardo Leal.

The strike called by the FARC and the UP is to reject the fact that several UP political leaders have been murdered since the 9 March legislative elections.

Two UP congressmen have been murdered in the last 48 hours. Leonardo Posada Pedroza was murdered Saturday night in the Barrancabermeja river port, and Senator Pedro Nel Jimenez Obando was murdered today by unidentified individuals in Villavicencio, east of Bogota.

Leaders To Demand 'Guarantees'

PA012157 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The leaders will meet today with Government Minister Fernando Cepeda Ulloa to demand more guarantees for their militants. The UP has charged that the murder of alternate representaive Leonardo Posada Pedroza on Saturday in Barrancabermeja brings to 13 the number of their spokesmen in public institutions who have been killed in recent months.

The UP warned that the truce with the FARC is also jeopardized by the military operations being conducted in 12 of the 27 fronts of that organization. The UP leadership said that Congressman Posado Pedroza had received several threats which the UP had reported to the government and requested protection for him.

Posada Pedroza was also a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC]. The PCC asked President Barco Vargas to adopt strong measures to unmask the enemies of the peace process and order a prompt investigation of the murder.

The leaders of the Liberal Party in Santander, such as Senator Horacio Serpa Uribe, have said Posada Pedroza was a leader who strongly influenced the peasants in the middle Magdalena area, where his participation was important in achieving the atmosphere of peace that has prevailed in the area since mid-1984.

Leonardo Posada Pedroza's body lies in state in the National Capitol and will be buried today in Bogota.

FEBRES CORDERO ASKS PRIVATE SECTOR TO SACRIFICE

PA010426 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] President Febres Cordero has stated that the private sector, particularly industry, must assume with fervor, determination, and without any reservations its quota of sacrifice within the common and great effort to overcome the crisis caused by the drop in the international oil prices and to preserve the wonderful outlook of economic and social progress.

He made these statements during a solemn ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Guayaquil's Chamber of Industries.

Referring to the country's economic crisis, he said the dilemma is clear and there is no way out. Either private enterprise will nobly and actively assume the biggest share of the solution -- because it is not acceptable that this burden is borne most heavily by the poor -- the most serious difficulties will be overcome, and a big area for the activity and expansion of all the sectors will be opened, or it will selfishly and narrowmindedly refuse to give its patriotic contribution, which is indispensable, the difficulties will increase, and, amid all this whirl of a crisis, freedom, justice, and the private sector will sink.

The president also said that according to the Constitution, the laws, and logic, the executive branch must establish and implement the country's economic policy.

NEW GROUP CLAIMS ESCAPE OPERATION CREDIT

PA281600 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 86

[Text] A new subversive organization, the self-styled International Revolutionary Commandos [Comandos Revolucionarios Internacionalistas] has claimed responsibility for an operation in which criminal Kleber Gia Bustamente and two other inmates escaped from the Garcia Moreno penal center.

The organization affirmed that Gia Bustamente's escape has no relations to the Alfaro Lives terrorist group or to an escape conducted at the Eugenio Espejo Hospital that claimed the lives of three young policemen.

The police have no clues that could lead to the recapture of the escaped criminals, and are amazed at the tactical manner in which a tunnel was dug toward the sewers.

AIR, NAVAL EXERCISES WITH N.A. TROOPS END

PA010345 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Guayaquil -- The air and naval power that Ecuador has to defend its territory, as well as the high degree of scientific and technical training that its officers and troops have in the art of war, was undoubtedly shown during the "Blue Horizon" and "Unitas" exercises that are being carried out jointly with North American troops.

FAE [Ecuadoran Air Force] members under the command of Brigadier General Marcelo Salvador showed their great courage and expertise in sonic [sonico] flights almost at ground level, the interception of enemy aircraft, and the tactic firing exercises showing the correct precision and altitude in air attacks.

BOMB EXPLODES IN SHOP OWNED BY SOVIET CITIZEN

PY312154 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1849 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 31 Aug (EFE) -- Six Soviet sailors, who were injured during a terrorist attack perpetrated yesterday at a shop in El Callao, Lima's port, were not sent to their country today because of their serious condition.

A spokesman for the Soviet airline Aeroflot and the guide of the sailors, who worked on small Soviet fishing boats operating in Peruvian territorial waters, have said at Lima airport that the sailors will presumably leave for the Soviet Union next Tuesday.

Both sources confirmed that one of the injured sailors, who lost both legs and his right arm as a result of the explosion at the shop is fighting for his life. They also said that a total of six people were injured during the bomb attack.

Four of the injured sailors, among them the one who lost his legs and his arm, are hospitalized at the San Juan de Dios Hospital in El Callao and the other two at the San Felipe clinic in Lima.

The shop, which is owned by Oller Bilinskiuna, a Soviet citizen, and is usually frequented by Soviet and Polish sailors, is located very close to the Callao provincial police chief's office of the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) at Lima's port.

The preliminary investigations conducted by the police indicate that the explosive device was planted under the shop's counter.

Zulema Ramos, the owner's wife, who was also inside the bazaar with her husband at the time of the explosion emerged unharmed. She said that a young woman came in asking prices, and left without buying anything.

The left-wing newspaper LA VOZ today reported receiving a telephone call yesterday in which someone representing the subversive group Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA] denied that that group perpetrated the attack. "The attack was perpetrated by some right-wing group," the caller said.

The Soviet Embassy has not as yet made any statements on this case.

Soviet Embassy Condemns Attack

PY010228 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0210 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 31 Aug (EFE) -- The Soviet Embassy in Peru today condemned a terrorist attack of 30 August which left six Soviet sailors wounded, and conveyed its belief that the attack was perpetrated by "enemies of normal relations between the two countries."

In an official communique, the Soviet Embassy refers to an attack perpetrated at the Najodka shop, in El Callao, where a bomb wounded six Soviet sailors. According to the communique, one sailor is in serious condition.

The communique adds that a group of Soviet citizens was at the shop when the explosion occurred and the Peruvian police are investigating the attack. The communique concludes by voicing hope that the Peruvian authorities will clear up the incident.

Commenting on the bloody attack, War Minister Jorge Flores stated here today that terrorists "are seeking to create problems between Peru and the Soviet Union." Flores described the attack as "condemnable," and voiced his opinion that the attackers were members of the Maoist Shining Path which, he said, "is seeking to create problems and is attacking everyone indiscriminately."

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN LIMA, EL CALLAO

PY010110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0036 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Aug (EFE) -- The government today extended for 60 days the state of emergency in Lima and El Callao, Lima's port. However, the government fully reinstated the right to hold meetings and partially reinstated the right to move freely throughout the national territory to facilitate the electoral campaign for the nunicipal elections.

The governmental decision was made through a supreme decree published today by the official gazette EL PERUANO. The decree also states that the constitutional rights concerning personal rights and safety and the right against search and seizure remain suspended.

The supreme decree states that the prefects will establish he guidelines for holding meetings, as provided for by the Constitution, while the Armed Forces will continue to maintain internal order in Lima and El Callao. [passage omitted]

JOINT NAVAL MANEUVERS WITH BRAZIL END

PA291859 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The military maneuvers carried out by the Brazilian and Venezuelan Navies on the coasts of Margarita and the Los Roques archipelago were a success. The Brazilian ships that participated in the maneuvers were the destroyer Mariz E. Barros and the frigate Liberal, while Venezuela utilized the frigates Mariscal Sucre, General Soublette, and General Salom, the submarine Caribe, and patrol boats Constitution and Patria.

During the maneuvers there were firing practices, fuel, water, and light cargo transportation practices. The Brazilian officers were pleased with the results of the joint maneuvers, the fourth conducted between Venezuela and Brazil.

Brazilian commander Captain Luis Hernandez, and his Venezuelan counterpart Diego Munoz Castillo, feel that these joint maneuvers are very useful. Brazil and Venezuela have already begun plans for future military maneuvers, which will be aimed at developing better defense systems and updating their naval knowledge.

LEPAGE RESIGNS, NEW MINISTERS NAMED

PA020157 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Venezuelan Interior Minister Octavio Lepage resigned his post irrevocably today to run as the Democratic Action Party's presidential candidate during the 1988 electoral campaign. [passage omitted]

His two page resignation addressed to the president explains the reasons for his resignation. He first announces his presidential aspirations and justifies them as a genuine objective. He continues that he feels fully entitled to continue to serve the country in the presidency. His letter concludes: This would be the climax of a life devoted consistently to the struggle to establish and consolidate democracy in Venezuela. Lepage says that, despite his resignation, he does not regard as convenient -- either for the government or his party, or the country -- an anticipation of an internal struggle. He reiterates that the campaign should be postponed. Finally, he says he regards as possible an agreement among all candidates for an accord without any subterfuge. The letter also describes Lepage's solidarity with the government's initiatives to cope with the crisis and notes that the president has succeeded in effecting the risky transition from a country that lived in opulence and dilapidation to an entirely different one.

Lepage has been replaced as interior minister by Jose Angel Ciliberto, who was minister of development until today. Ciliberto was sworn in this afternoon by President Lusinchi. Gustavo Miraval Bustillos will become the new minister of development and will cease to be governor of Miranda state. [passage omitted]

DE LA MADRID ADDRESSES FOREIGN POLICY ISSUE

FL012145 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1819 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's foreign policy principles were ratified today by President De la Madrid when he repeated resolute support for the Contadora Group and for the initiative of the Group of Six on peace and disarmament.

Foreign policy is an essential bulwark for the defense of the fatherland, De la Madrid stressed in his fourth government report. He reiterated the continued use of diplomatic channels for solving differences and controversies. There must be political dialogue and not the use of power.

The president said all countries should reinitiate the struggle in favor of a new international cooperation order which will include the legitimate aspirations of our countries. It is essential, he stressed, to do away with the prejudice that a new international economic order represents a quest for more demands exclusively for developing nations.

Mexico has insisted on the fact that there can be no real peace without consistent development. A world of peace will only be possible to the degree that very old needs and historic denials are satisfied, the president noted.

President De la Madrid also referred to the last meeting of the Group of Six, of which Mexico is a member. During the meeting, he said, Argentina, Greece, India, Sweden, Tanzania, and Mexico had reaffirmed the need for the nuclear superpowers to end the irrational arms race and to agree, as soon as possible, on a process of general and irreversible nuclear disarmament.

With respect to the Central American conflict, he said the Latin American governments which are members of the Contadora peace-seeking process and its support group have not ceased in their efforts to promote a dialogue and negotiations to safeguard the legitimate interests of the countries in the region and safety in the area.

He said Mexico believes it is essential to strengthen and deepen the process of diplomatic negotiations as the best alternative in the face of a generalized war, but that this depends on the political will of the sides in conflict.

Regarding the two rounds of talks he held with U.S. President Reagan, De la Madrid said these meetings were aimed at making possible a dialogue and communications, in addition to activating and strengthening the relations of bilateral cooperation.

More on Government Report

FL011924 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1924 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 1 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Upon presenting his fourth government report to congress, President Miguel de la Madrid has warned that it would be a serious historical error to allow domestic and foreign pressures to risk our national well being.

We have serious problems in 1986, he said. Nevertheless, he continued, the nature of the problems is not the same as that of 1982 and if the drastic fall in oil prices had not occurred, this year our economy would have continued its growth and inflation would have been reduced.

Last year we experienced pressures, criticism, foreign deception (asechanzas externas), and because of this, we have had to make an effort to prevent our country's independence and sovereignty from suffering, De la Madrid said.

In addition, De la Madrid denounced the existence of minority groups which try to take advantage of the country's difficult situation to overturn the system derived from the Mexican revolution.

Because of the economic crisis, the enormous social transformation, natural adversities, and foreign attacks, a feeling of uncertainty has developed which, because of naivete, ignorance, or bad faith, has been exclusively blamed on the government.

Because of this, the president called for avoiding facades which appear to the rest of the world to be expressions of contentment and confidence.

The current crisis does not exclusively belong to Mexico, he said. We live in the midst of a world with serious threats and difficulties, stressed De la Madrid. He stressed that these are times of change which require wisdom and decisive action and society should make an effort to be objective and evaluate problems, actions, and results.

The president said serious problems occurred on 1 September 1985 which aggravated the difficulties we are confronting. He referred to the earthquakes and falling oil prices which complicated the situation.

Nevertheless, he said, the revolutionary regime has always had a response for change, and because of this, the current government is capable of confronting the situation efficiently as well as the difficulties creating pressure.

The president again strongly rejected the claims that only the will of the president exists in the country and that Mexico either stands or falls in a six-year period. Under the new guidelines, said De la Madrid, the government is acting serenely and bases its actions on law.

He then demanded reinforcing the certainty of our convictions and the will to continue national projects. He expressed his certainty that we have not fallen into the temptation of overturning our achievements using political pretexts or the crisis as an excuse to damage freedom.

The economic solution requires work and effort, he said. Policies require responsible pluralistic participation, said the president. He reiterated his goal of maintaining and strengthening pluralism and democratic political development as part of our changing society.

CUBAN EXILES SEEK DELVALLE'S HELP TO GO TO U.S.

PA261816 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Aug 86 p 22

[Text] Cuban exiles stranded in Panama with transit visas staged a public demonstration yesterday outside the installations of television Channel 5. They demanded that President Delvalle grant them social protection and exert his influence before the U.S. Government so that they may be allowed to enter the country.

The Cubans took to the streets 1 week after they requested the president's assistance in obtaining jobs, and educational and health aid, from authorities.

In what appears to be the beginning of a major internal crisis prompted by the indiscriminate flow of Cubans in transit from Panama into the United States, anti-Castro activists participated in the demonstration to ask President Delvalle to obtain 20,000 U.S. visas for them.

Our reporter, Alex Gongora Torres, went to the site of the demonstration and noted that the Cuban exiles are asking for almost the same things which are in short supply in Panama: jobs, and medical and educational assistance.

The demonstrators later went to the U.S. Embassy to explain their situation; the Reagan administration maintains its stance of banning the entry of Cubans from third countries into the United States.

With the support from the Cuban community in the United States, that government will soon implement harsh restrictions to curb the entry of more Cubans into the United States.

At publication neither the Presidency of the Republic nor the General Immigration Directoraate of the Defense Forces have commented.

COLOMBIAN DRUG TRAFFICKER OCHOA SOUGHT HERE

PA271938 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] U.S. DEA officials here have requested their Panamanian counterparts from the Special Anti-Narcotics Forces to begin a search throughout the country for Colombian drug trafficker Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez.

Ochoa, who was extradited from Spain to Colombia some weeks ago, disappeared from Colombia after a judge released him illegally on a $10,000 bond.

The drug trafficker's release has angered U.S. authorities who had sought Ochoa because of his attempts to introduce cocaine and marijuana into the United States.

DEA has now "recommended" Colombian and Panamanian authorities begin a man hunt for Ochoa.

Jorge Luis Ochoa has many contacts and friends here, especially with people linked to horse racing activities to whom he has sold thoroughbreds and pacers.

There was a rumor that an Ochoa group called "The Clan" had murdered Panamanians Cesar "Captain Poison" Rodriguez and Ruben Dario Paredes Jr in Medellin, Colombia.

The strong ties between Ochoa and top Panamanian personalities were proven when General Ruben Dario Paredes held a secret meeting with one of the members of the group which denied its participation in the assassination of Cesar and Ruben Jr.

It is currently believed that Jorge Luis Ochoa may have entered Panama illegally. However, there are no official reports on this.

OFFICIAL DEPLORES U.S. 'ATTITUDE' ON RAILROAD

PA291815 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Aug 86 P 1A

[By Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] Yesterday the Embassy issued a communique on the controversial subject of the Panama Railroad's operating condition, denying allegations that the U.S. Government turned it over in a dilapidated condition, as the government has been charging lately. The Embassy communique notes that a stock of spare parts worth over $500,000 was also turned over.

In the afternoon Major Fernando Quezada, military administrator of the railroad, released a 1976 report on the condition of the railroad, which he said had been "concealed" by the United States during the negotiation of the treaties. He said that he deplored the fact that his U.S. military colleagues are playing into the hands of those seeking to hurt Panama.

The U.S. Embassy bulletin notes that during fiscal years 1971-1979 the maintenance expenses (repairs of locomotives, rolling stock, signals systems, rails, and railroad structures) of the Railroad Division averaged $1.47 million a year and markedly increased during the fiscal years immediately preceding the turnover to the Panama.

The report says that during this last period a substantial number of ties were replaced and old rails were exchanged for new heavier rail. It stresses that almost all ballast was replaced and the ties were tamped down along the length of the railway. It notes that a total of $1.02 million was invested in major projects connected with the railroad during fiscal years 1971-1979.

To confirm this, the communique notes that two consulting firms hired by the Panamanian Government (a French firm in 1978 and a British firm in 1979, following the entry into force of the Treaty) reported that "even though it was old" the railroad had been maintained in good condition.

A very importánt point in the document states that transfer of the railroad's assets and equipment on 1 October 1979 included -- at no cost -- ties, spare parts, and other inventory items that were made available by the cancel organization for the railroad. This inventory was worth approximately $500,000, of which $180,000 were ties.

Regarding the training of personnel, the communique states that to provide for an easy transfer of the railroad, the Panama Canal Commission [PCC] made available the services of 22 key employees of the Division (mainly locomotive engineers, dispatchers, and maintenance experts) to give an opportunity to the new railroad employees to acquire the necessary training and on-the-job experience.

The document notes that this does not include a number of people who were trained in inventory procurement and supply procedures by experts of the canal organization immediately after the treaty went into effect.

Maj Quezada called a news conference yesterday morning, which included a train ride to Colon, to counteract recent warnings by the PCC and the U.S. Southern Command against use of the railroad.

Standing under a large sign reading "Nobody Is Surrendering or Budging Here, Dammit", Quezada said he deplored very much the fact that his U.S. counterparts have begun playing the game set up for them by some Zonians who are still left on the PCC and have joined the campaign orchestrated in the United States against Panama, which is groundless and only intended to misinform the international public opinion to continue violating the treaty and not to turn over the Canal in the year 2000.

Quezada charged that the attitude of the U.S. Armed Forces is one of expiation and guilt because they have not been using the railroad for 2 years. He said they have always known how unsafe the railroad is because they turned it over in that condition and, not the least of all, the Armed Forces have contributed to the deterioration of the railroad by contracting their military cargo for the port of Balboa and not the port of Cristobal, thereby reducing the amount of cargo handled by the railroad and its revenues.

The PCC also came under attack by the military administrator. Referring to the bulletin warning PCC employees about the risk of using the railroad, Quezada said that the PCC's attitude is more serious and irresponsible because when the railroad was discussed during the treaty negotiations, an important 1976 report on the condition of the railroad was kept secret. He described this as a fraud at the negotiations table.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN DEPUTY MINISTER MAKES SHORT VISIT

PA011508 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has announced that our country's diplomatic relations with Nicaragua will continue at a very low level following the meeting in San Jose of the two countries' deputy foreign ministers.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera arrived unannounced on Friday at the Penas Blancas border post, from where he traveled in a vehicle with diplomatic license plates to San Jose. The Sandinist official then requested, by means that have not been disclosed, a meeting with government officials. The request was honored immediately. Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera met informally for 2 hours with his Sandinist counterpart. Each party upheld his stand in an unofficial manner.

It was reported that the Sandinist official reiterated all of his government's charges against Costa Rica, including the charges before the International Court of Justice for allegedly providing support to the counterrevolutionaries. Rivera said he told Talavera that Costa Rica has not ruled out the possibility of filing a countersuit against Nicaragua at the ICJ. In addition to bilateral issues, the two officials discussed other political issues such as the Central American crisis, U.S. aid, the counterrevolution, and the alleged U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. Managua's ambassador to San Jose, Claudia Chamorro, attended the meeting; however, she has made no comments whatsoever on the meeting.

Some sources have interpreted this sudden visit by the Sandinist envoy as an effort to improve relations, which are currently at a low level, between the two governments. Relations have undergone difficult moments as a result of repeated violations by the EPS into our territory, as former President Luis Alberto Monge, and the current President Oscar Arias Sanchez, have charged. Some 4 months after Arias' inauguration, the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua is still officially vacant.

Communique Issued on Talks

PA301911 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1815 GMT 30 Aug 86

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The deputy foreign ministers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua conferred in this capital "in a completely informal atmosphere" to exchange views "in a general way" about various topics, it was officially reported today.

After a full day of secrecy about the visit by Jose Leon Talavera, the Sandinist deputy foreign minister, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto decided that there was no reason "to cover anything up in that regard." Madrigal Nieto, who returned yesterday from a visit to Colombia, where he was decorated by President Virgilio Barco, said that the meeting had been requested by Talavera.

In a communique released today, the Foreign Ministry asserts that Talavera arrived yesterday in this country "without prior notice, on a strictly personal and private trip."

According to the communique, during the course of the day the Nicaraguan diplomat "expressed interest in meeting with a Costa Rican Government official." It was then that Carlos Rivera Bianchini, Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, was selected to be his interlocutor.

As for the meeting itself, the venue of which was not disclosed, the official communique underscores that "it was devoted to a very general exchange of views on various foreign policy issues." Despite the official silence on the matters broached by the representatives of San Jose and Managua, generally well-informed sources have reported that the chief topic was the suit filed by the Sandinist government at the International Court of Justice in July against Costa Rica for alleged complicity with the "contras."

The same sources said that Rivera Bianchini expressed Costa Rica's concern over the falseness of the charges and the repercussions such an action might have on bilateral relations as well as the fact that "the Sandinist suit undermines the peacekeeping efforts of the Contadora Group," which is composed of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia.

Minister Madrigal Nieto did not elaborate on the subject of the Rivera-Talavera meeting but asserted that "it in no way changes the position we maintain regarding Nicaragua." The Costa Rican foreign minister said that relations with the Managua government "will continue at a minimum."

Four months after having assumed power, the administration of President Oscar Arias has not appointed an ambassador to Nicaragua. Relations between the two nations have been affected by numerous border incidents caused by the presence of anti-Sandinist groups along the border.

Talavera arrived in Costa Rica on Friday through the Penas Blancas border checkpoint, where he was met by personnel of his country's embassy in San Jose. He was accompanied by his wife and a small group of members of his personal guard and stayed at an undisclosed place outside San Jose. Talavera often visits Costa Rica, where he lived for some time and pursued part of his studies.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER, PRESIDENT COMMENT ON BOMB

PA291445 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez Mendez accepted the possibility that subversion might reemerge in urban areas. Hernandez Mendez said this when consulted in connection with the explosion of a propaganda bomb yesterday afternoon on La Reforma Avenue. This is the first terrorist bomb to explode in the capital since the Christian Democratic regime took power.

[Begin Hernandez recording] There have been different cycles of subversion on previous occasions. Subversion started in the countryside; it failed there and then came to urban areas. It was fought in the urban area and returned to the rural area. It is possible, therefore, following that cycle and according to our calculations that they are nearing urban areas for the purpose of destabilizing the government. I understand yesterday's bomb incident was a protest against the $100 million in aid to the contras approved by the United States Also, there is the backing of PGT [Guatemalan Labor Party] forces in favor of Nicaragua. We are prepared for this. When the time comes to give support to the Government Ministry, we have plans already worked out to be able to collaborate and control the capital city, and thus give proper security to the people of Guatamala. This gives us a guideline to start working on the urban area and to see how we and what we have to do. [end recording]

President Vinicio Cerezo commented on yesterday's terrorist explosion in just a few words.

[Begin Cerezo recording] The interior minister will have more to say about this, but, well, that is the way some organizations contribute toward peace in Guatemala -- by ruining it. [end recording]

In another turn of events, Defense Minister Jaime Hernandez Mendez commented on rumors that circulated a few days ago in connection with Sandinist military units which had entered other Central American countries, including Guatemala.

[Begin recording] [Hernandez] At this moment, what you say is not exactly happening. Anyway, we are prepared for this because we believe that the Nicaraguan Government may increase subversive actions in the Central American area, possibly as a consequence of the approval of the 100 million quetzales, pardon me, dollars, on the part of the United States in favor of the contras.

[Reporter] Is there any mechanism that can avoid an incursion on the part of Nicaraguan soldiers?

[Hernandez] We have our operational areas -- all our borders -- as much as we can with our own limitations, under certain control. We cannot give 100 percent assurances that we have control over the border. However, our intelligence services are working, and we are up to date in trying to keep ourselves well informed regarding that possibility. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES CABINET CHANGES 29 AUG

PA291545 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1514 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government officially announced today that the heads of the economy and foreign trade ministries are being shuffled in order to make the ministries' efforts more dynamic.

According to President Jose Napoleon Duarte, the new economy minister is Jose Ricardo Perdomo. He will replace Ricardo Gonzalez Camacho of the Democratic Action (AD) party. Perdomo was private secretary of the presidency.

Gonzalez Camacho, who represents AD, which signed a social pact with the Christian Democratic Party in 1984 to form the government, will replace Julio Rivas Gallont as foreign trade minister.

The two officials will be sworn in today during a special ceremony at Presidential House. According to unofficial reports, other lesser officials will also be shuffled.

Further 'Routine' Changes

PA300051 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0025 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Durate swore in seven members of his cabinet and requested their "maximum cooperation" in their new posts. [passage omitted]

Luis Lopez Ceron was appointed as public works minister. He will fill the vacancy left several months ago by Roberto Meza, who is now the Salvadoran ambassador to the United Nations.

Durate appointed Pedro Perez Guillen as deputy public works minister and Remo Bardi as deputy housing [as received] minister.

Marcelo Suarez was appointed as the new president of the Executive Port Commission and Mauricio Choussy was appointed as the first vice president of the Central Reserve Bank.

After he took the oath of the new government officials, President Durate said that these are "routine changes to improve the cabinet."

FMLN ANNOUNCES END TO ROAD STOPPAGE 1 SEP

PA010029 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0008 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Attention. The FMLN General Command informs drivers and all the people that the order to stop land transportation on all of the country's major and secondary highways comes to an end on 1 September. We repeat: The FMLN General Command is decreeing a suspension of the land transportation stoppage as of the early hours of Monday, 1 September. Drivers and all of our people may use all of the country's highways as of Monday, 1 September. The successful nationwide transportation stoppage ends.

It has constituted another demonstration to the dictatorship of the level of our people's organization and combat readiness which has kept the murderous enemy forces hiding in their lairs. Organization and combat readiness have deepened ever further the policy of attrition on the war economy of Napoleon Durate's puppet regime. We salute all the revolutionary forces which participated along with our people in the enforcement of this victorious campaign.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO DEMILITARIZE SESORI AREA

PA300041 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2355 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, the Salvadoran Government clearly reasserted that it will not demilitarize Sesori, the seat of the third round of the dialogue for peace.

After swearing in several government officials, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Durate stressed: "I have to fulfill my duty and provide the corresponding protection." Durate added: "I will maintain total protection in the area, and in the meetings that we have with the up-in-arms sectors."

The Salvadoran president emphasized: "We will establish the way in which the commanders will arrive in Sesori, because I am going to offer them all the necessary security for that."

The Salvadoran Government and the guerilla movement agreed to resume the peace dialogue, interrupted in November 1984, on 19 September, in Sesori, located in the conflict-ridden eastern region. However, the FMLN-FDR guerrillas said that the militarization of Sesori, carried out by the government 2 days ago, endangers the new round of talks.

With the mediation of the Catholic Church, the government and the guerrilla movement are trying to meet for the third time in order to put an end to almost 7 years of war in El Salvador.

President Durate said: "Our work is serious, and if the rebels made a mistake in proposing Sesori as the site for the conversations, that is their problem, but we are not willing to play at making changes." Duarte added: "We will not change the place or the date; and even though it is not written in any document, I personnaly promise to provide all the necessary security, with the support of the Army."

Meanwhile, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, who was ratified as defense minister by President Durate today, said: "Yes indeed, the high command of the Army ordered the militarization of Sesori." Vides Casanova added: "The rebels feel insecure, and that is why they request the withdrawal of the Armed Forces from Sesori, which is under Army control."

Today, during a news conference, Salvadoran Deputy Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera said: "The security in the area of Sesori will be provided by the government. We do not accept the joint security plan; the Armed Forces will provide security in the area where the dialogue will take place."

The government's spokesman for the dialogue said that the second private meeting with the guerrilla movement, which will take place in the first 15 days of September, will discuss the mechanics of the dialogue, for example, the way in which the commanders will come down from the mountains and the place by which the diplomatic group will enter the site of the dialogue.

Viera said that the government will not allow the guerrilla movement to use the dialogue as a mechanism to weaken the military power in the country and to strengthen theirs, because "dialogue cannot be used as an instrument of struggle to attain power."

NICARAGUA

CIA 'PLANS' TO OCCUPY PUERTO CABEZAS 'THWARTED'

PA302153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] According to official reports, the CIA's plans to occupy Puerto Cabezas and mount an attack against the Sandinist revolution from this port suffered a new setback. In addition to the recent defeat suffered by a mercenary organization, concentrated 40 km from the small coastal city of Northern Zelaya department [as heard], and the dissolution of the command in charge of capturing this city, 11 plans to destroy and occupy the city have been thwarted in 5 years.

Sandinist military leaders have asserted that due to the geographical features that make this region nearly inaccessible from the Pacific, the region's low population density, the existence of a port on the Atlantic, and a landing strip, the CIA chose this area to establish a beachhead and install a puppet government.

The command that invaded the country from Honduras on 20 August tried to duplicate an operation planned by the CIA in December 1981, described as Red Christmas. At this time, the CIA's goal was to have the Indian communities rebel against the Sandinist authorities. According to official sources, the targets to be sabotaged included the fuel storage tanks in Puerto Cabezas. Had this been accomplished, the entire town of 15,000 people would have been set on fire because their honmes are typically wooden and stand on piles. The sources also said that the attacking commandos carried 80 kg of C-4 explosives -- which are manufactured at CIA laboratories only -- to destroy the landing strip at Puerto Cabezas facilitating the further action of 150 counterrevolutionaries who would enter the town from the northwest.

The documents seized from 9 of the apparent 11 members of the commando unit, led by one of the local contra leaders, Wilfredo Hitler, made it possible for the joint forces of the EPS and the Defense Ministry in the region to plan an effective counterattack. Surprised and demoralized, the mercenaries suffered 15 dead and 30 wounded in their disorderly escape to Honduras, taking with them as hostages all the inhabitants they encountered. These hostages have begun to return to their places of origin, Sandinist military spokesmen added.

CASTRO DELIVERS ADDRESS AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PA012003 Havana International Service in Spanish 1716 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Speech given by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe on 1 September -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, distinguished chiefs of state or government, Messrs members of the delegations, distinguished guests:

On meeting today in militant Africa and under the presidency of one of its authentic guides, to celebrate the founding in Belgrade of the Nonaligned Movement some 25 years ago, it can be confirmed that the objectives that led a small group of Third World countries to group together to defend principles linked to their own existence, and which were essential to guarantee their future, have dramatically survived almost intact for 25 years.

The danger of nuclear war -- condemned by the founding countries, which at that time called for avoiding this danger via the sole and irreplaceable path of negotiations -- has become more grave. The number of nuclear weapons has increased; they are now more destructive. Methods of delivery are many and more accurate. The arms race has accelerated and efforts are being made to extend this stage of the military confrontation to space.

The regional centers of conflict have increased and the intervention of imperialism in them is now greater and more direct. The inequality in international economic relations that [words indistinct] the action program established by the underdeveloped countries which met there, has become more unbearable for our weak and underdeveloped economies. The foreign debt bears down like an intolerable burden and makes impossible the crystallizing of the efforts and sacrifices for development.

The purchasing power of our products and raw materials is now less than at that time. Misery is now hitting our peoples harder; disease and lack of culture, the monstrous results of economic backwardness, are afflicting Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

However, just as evils and dangers have increased, our ability to resist, our strength, and our struggle have grown stronger as well. This also gives validity to our memories. We were 25 countries in 1961; we now number 101 on the eve [as heard] of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. Many countries meeting with us today were showing a combative and resilient attitude in their attempts to gain independence 25 years ago.

Robert Mugabe, who presides over us with his experience and serenity, as well as other distinguished heads of state who are with us today, participated in summits of our movement as representatives of a desire to achieve independence, that desire is an encouraging reality today.

Not only have we grown in the size of our forces, and now constitute an absolute majority in the United Nations and the international community, but history has confirmed the accuracy of our program, the justness of our aspirations, and the need to achieve our goals to ensure that the world will have a more secure and happy future.

In 1961, we emerged as the result of a national liberation process of a large number of people against colonialism.

The indestructible link between that historical battle against colonialism and the peaceful aspirations of the peoples was established as the first postulate of the Belgrade conference, where we maintained that to create a lasting peace in the face of a struggle between the old structure and the new emerging nationalist forces, it was necessary to create a world in which the domination by colonialism and imperialism in all its forms was radically eliminated.

The first summit established unmistakably that to eradicate the sources of conflict is to eradicate colonialism. Likewise, when our movement was founded, it proposed the immediate, unconditional, total, and definitive abolition of colonialism, and a concerted effort to end all kinds of neocolonialism as well as imperialist domination in all its forms and manifestations.

When Paragraph 21 of the Declaration of Belgrade called for the elimination of the economic inequality inherited from colonialism and imperialism, it outlined the bases of a program which the movement consolidated several years later when it set forth the need for a new international economic order, and acquired the charter of rights and obligations of states as its own.

Nothing is better proof of the far-reaching and insightful vision of Tito, Nehru, Nasser, (?Nkrumah), and other founders of the movement than the confirmation of those ideals, today developed and updated, and contained in the draft declaration of Harare, which we will discuss.

No homage to their memory would be more fitting as we meet here in Harare -- then a colony, and today a symbol of the Africa still threatened by colonialism and its most repudiable instrument, the racist and fascist South Africa -- than the power, prestige, and current influence of this powerful group of nations, with diverse systems, heterogeneous points of view, but united on the essential principles of the movement: peace, independence, development, and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and its most ominous manifestation, apartheid.

The fact that 25 years after its founding and despite our triumphs over colonialism, we are still only beginning to achieve that just and mobilizing plan which confirms that which was set forth several years after Belgrade, at the Second Summit in Cairo: The forces of imperialism are still strong and they do not hesitate to resort to the use of violence to defend their interests and preserve their privileges.

We are still threatened by the arms race and cosmic war; Namibia continues to be occupied by the racist South Africans; all of the Front Line countries are being attacked; the Palestinians are without a state to which they are entitled; Nicaragua is forced to face the aggression, which despite the efforts by the Contadora and Support Groups, the U.S. Government stubbornly refuses to end. In Harare, the basics of the Belgrade program are still before us.

Our 25 years of struggle has led to tangible results. The always remembered President Tito insightfully stated in 1974: With its progressive action in the joint struggle with the socialist countries and other forces, the Movement has become one of the most important factors in the correlation of present day forces. If we unite, no decision that fails to take us into account will be possible in the United Nations or in the international community. The unity of our power with the power of those who in Europe, Japan, and North America itself oppose any decision leading to war will enable us to neutralize those who attempt to unleash it. The military pacts that divide the most powerful nations in antagonistic blocs are, as knowledged, an anachronism that must be eliminated. We have been called to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit to do this.

Upon addressing this gathering at the honorable request of the delegates of the sister nations of Latin America and the Caribbean, I wish to state that our peoples share these noble ideals: the unification of our lands, much pondered by Simon Bolivar on the eve of their independence and dreamt about by Jose Marti at the close of the last century, finds presently new reasons for its full crystallization. The Malvinas war reminded the Latin Americans that the freedom of their countries cannot depend on a powerful neighbor who hovers over them, but must instead be sustained through necessary combative unification. Cuba was the only Latin American nation that signed the delclaration of Belgade, where Bolivia, Brazil, and Ecuador acted as observers. Now 17 Latin American and Caribbean countries are members of the Movement. Together with the nine observers from our area, it is safe to say that the Nonaligned enjoy the growing approval and support of the countries in our area. Upon reaffirming that support, we do so with the assurance that a nuclear holocaust will be prevented; means will be found to ensure that the definitive elimination of nuclear tests -- to which one of the parties is already well disposed -- will give way to a valid and profound negotiation to end the arms race; reduce conventional weapons to a minimum level; enable man to eliminate nuclear weapons from the face of the earth; and make sure that they do not instead eliminate man from the face of the earth. We are sure that the backwardness and poverty resulting from the economic inequality that is plaguing us will be defeated through joint actions. That is the goal which was inspired in us 25 years ago. We will honor this date by being faithful to the principles that bring us together in this historic meeting in Harare.

Thank you very much. [applause]

Meets With Garcia in Harare

FL1020109 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from Harare, Zimbabwe, note that Fidel Castro and Peruvian President Alan Garcia, have held a meeting. The two exchanged views on various topics related to the Government. It has also been reported that the Eighth Nonaligned has approved the members of the presiding table, as had been proposed by the ministerial meeting, and the vice presidencies formed by 23 countries representing Asia, Europe, Africa, and Latin America. The participants in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit also approved a Declaration on the anniversary of the movement. The document ratifies the nonaligned principles and notes that the movement has become a world factor in international relations.

MALMIERCA ON PULLING TROOPS FROM ANGOLA

MB311307 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Cuba says its troops may soon pull out of Angola. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca predicted a swift withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola but he did not give a date. He said it depended on the Nonaligned Movement Summit hastening the demise of the South African Government. South Africa has always called for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before it would pull back its troops from Namibia. Mr Malmierca was quoted as saying he believed the presence of Cuban fighters would not continue for very long. He reiteratea Cuba's arguments that the 25,000 troops deployed in Angola for the past decade were necessary to repulse aggression from South Africa.

CASTRO DEDICATES CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY CENTER

FL1261853 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2209 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Speech by the President Fidel Castro at the inauguration of of the Cardiovascular Surgery Center of the William Soler Pediatric Hospital in Havana City -- live]

[Text] Comrades: We were going to have the ceremony outdoors but a rainy afternoon -- which is not bad at all, we need the water and plenty of rain -- has forced us to improvise the ceremony here. The dais had to be set up inside and you will have to make yourselves as comfortable as possible under these circumstances.

Recently, much has been written and said by our media concerning project. The truth of the matter is that there was a large number of construction workers here busy as bees trying to complete this cardiovascular center.

This center is a part of a program for the development of cardiovascular surgery in our country. It is a part of this program, but a very important part. I have brought some information on this program. First of all, it provides for the strengthening of services in cardiovascular surgery of the Cardiology Institute and the Luis Diaz Soto Military Institute to make it possible for an increase in the number of major surgeries maintaining blood circulation with equipment, which average between 250 to 500 cases yearly. This would also make it possible for training professional and technical personnel.

This was one of the first steps taken. I should add that cardiovascular surgery was practically nonexistent in our country. There were some small groups of physicians with some experience in this field who would perform such surgery prior to the revolution's triumph. Most of them left the country after the revolution's triumph.

Cardiovascular surgery developed after the revolution and continues to develop. Another point of the program was to create new services. As a result of many efforts, new cardiovascular surgery services were started at the Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital, at the Saturnino Lora Hospital in Santiago de Cuba, at the Villa Clara Provincial Clinical-Surgical Hospital, and at the William Soler Pediatric Teaching School here.

Another point of the program was to implement a prevention plan for congenital and acquired cardiopathy. It is not correct to do surgery all the time, but it is important to do preventive work when possible. This prevention plan is the cornerstone of the program's success. It includes antirubella vaccinations, an anti-smoking campaign, a push toward increasing physical activity, nutrition education, etc. With respect to smoking habits, you all know there is an ongoing intense campaign and, according to research statistics -- this is being discussed at the Budapest Oncology Congress, where 8,000 specialists are in attendance -- a relatively high number of nonsmokers are dying from second handsmoke. In other words, a high number of persons are dying from cancer because they inhale the smoke of those who smoke. This can be seen in cases of married couples. It can also be noted in the articles published by the daily Juventud Rebelde, concerning cigarette smoking consequences, even in the cases of pregnant women -- women who smoke or who have to inhale the husband's smoke. The consequences that this has on the pregnancy, the babies; all this was published.

I believe all this information can contribute to create an awareness in favor of preventing diseases and in defense of human health.

Other activities conducted as part of this program are the selection and training in Cuba and abroad of the group of physicians, nurses, and technicians assigned to the six for maintaining equipment. The total number of personnel services, as well as support personnel that has been trained in Cuba is 237 and 105 for abroad. Another activity is determining the payroll in accordance with the minimum number of personnel needed to initiate the develop each service.

Another is the acquisition of equipment needed by this program. Approximately $5.8 million was spent in medical equipment, expandable material, and medicines; $1,532,556 for non-medical equipment, for a total of $7,332,678. Please note I said dollars because I am referring to foreign currency that has been assigned to the development of this service of cardiovascular surgery. Nine new cardiology centers have been built. First of all, we have one with a budget of 4.5 million pesos; the one in Santiago de Cuba, which is almost completed, at a cost of 1.62 million pesos; and the cardiology center in Villa Clara at a cost of 860,000 pesos. The latter has been completed.

The study program for residency in cardiovascular surgery has been prepared; this program lasts 6 years. The selection has been made and the residency courses of study have begun. At the present time there are 17 students in residency. The essential bibliographic information for personnel training has been provided. The oranic nature of the new cardiology centers in the context of hospital regulations has been defined. The setting in motion of the new services has been organized. The action plan and table or organization with periodic control measures of the progress of the development plan has been established. Some objectives have already been attained in the past 5-year period.

For example, in 1981 there were 199 cases of surgery involving blood circulation in which equipment was used. In 1982 there were 127. In 1983 there ware 284. In 1984 there were 330; in 1985 there were 544; in 1986, as of 31 July, there were 450 cases of this type of surgery. Much has been done in the treatment of children with confenitial cardiopathy. The methods of treatment following surgery in cases of iscahemic cardiopathy have been improved, and heart transplantation techniques have been stabilized.

Through August this year, 12 heart transplantations had been performed. It is anticipated that by the end of this 1986-90 period the number of operations with extracorporeal circulation will match the disease's rate of occurrence. During that period of time it is expected that 7,900 operations of that type will be made.

If by 1990 we can perform some 2,000 operations yearly, the incidence of the heart condition here would have been exceeded, inasmuch as the estimate is 1,600 cases yearly. This will make it possible for us to offer part of our services to other countries in the Third World. So far, I have been referring to the program in general.

The director of the William Soler Hospital has given extensive information on this cardiology center. This center is a part of the William Soler Hospital.

As he said, since the dengue epidemic, this hospital has been considerably expanded. At that time, it had 17,000 square meters of space, and now it has more than 32,000. The polyclinic for specialties was built on one side, and now this cardiology center has been built. The investment plan was made in 1983, and 3 years ago, in August, ground breaking for the center began.

The project was prepared in accordance with recommendations made by the most experienced Cuban specialists as well as foreign specialists who were invited to contribute as advisers: specialists from Czechoslovakia, Sweden, and other countries. This project is considered to be one of the largest installations in the world for children's cardiovascular surgery. As such, it has been highly valued by specialists of high international prestige who have recently visited.

As the director of the hospital, Comrade Dotres, explained, this building has 3 operating rooms, 14 intensive and intermediate care beds, and 38 hospital beds, for a total of 52 beds for children with a heart condition. In addition, it has 22 beds for polyvalent therapy--in other words the hospital's intensive care unit is also in this same building. It is debatable whether it is the best way, which I have discussed with several doctors. The hospital's library has remained in this same building. I asked the doctors if all personnel in need of information from the library would necessarily have to come to this building, that perhaps the library would have been more conveniently located in another place. Another question was if it is was necessary that the hospital's intensive care unit patients be here. I believe that at this time, it is the correct thing to do because a number of beds are gained for the area. It will take a few years to attain the full capacity of exploitation. I am referring to the operating rooms and these installations.

Perhaps in the future we will have to look for a place to install the polyvalent therapy room, that is the hospital's intensive care unit for other patients not having cardiopathy problems. Then we will have to assign all these beds to the children having a heart condition and cardiovascular surgery. Later, I will refer to this problem.

There is something else in the papers I brought with me. The papers note it is believed that at full capacity some 400 operations could be performed yearly. That is a very conservative figure, which I feel is questionable. I inquired about this; with 400 operations we would not solve the problems. This is due to the fact that every 1,000 births, according to international statistics, between 8 and 10 children are born suffering from congenital cardiopathy, that is a heart condition which requires special attention and, almost unavoidably, requires surgery.

More than 150,000 children are born here every year. I do not know exactly how many were born in 1985. Perhaps someone here knows that information, (Teja) or someone else, but I believe it was around 170,000 in 1985. I believe it is more than 150,000, but let us say 150,000 and assuming it were 8 children for every 1,000, we would have 1,200.

[Unidentified person] 182,000.

[Castro] Well, 182,000. This would mean it would be around 1,000...5, we have to multiply 8 by 8, it is 64 [pause] what?

[Castro] No, 48. Yes, it would be around...almost 1,500 cases, 1,000 plus 400 [pause] 8 times 8, I cannot figure it out correctly.

[words indistinct by unidentified persons]

[Castro] What? What did you multiply it by? Eight times 8 is 64 plus 800. It is 1,440. I am using the most conservative figure, 18 cases out of 1,000 and not 10 out of 1,000, because if it were 10 cases out of 1,000 it would be 1,800. But each year, without taking into consideration those cases accumulated from previous years, we have a minimum of about 1,500 children who are born with congenital cardiopathy. To congential cardiopathy we must add the acquired cases which also require surgery. There are, I believe, cases of rheumatism, what are the main causes?

[words indistinct by unidentified persons]

[Castro] Oh, rheumatic fever causes different types of cardiopathy in children between the ages of 5, [corrects himself] or between 1 and 14. I do not know at what age...between 5 and 14. I believe that the statistics I saw quoted 21 out of 1,000 which is the equivalent more or less of 1 out of each 5,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14. Imagine how many children fall in this category. Out of every 1,000 is more of less the amount of children who contract this illness, rheumatism, repeat it, fever what?

[unidentified persons answer] Rheumatic fever.

[Castro] Rheumatic fever. Those are added to them. For the purposes of this cardiology center we are mainly interested in congential cardiopathy cases. Those are the ones in which we have to intervene during their first year or years of life. In many cases it has to be during the first year of life because if not they will die. For some, surgery is needed to survive and possibly later a second surgery will have to be performed. That is, there are some remedial surgical solutions for them which allows them to survive the first year of life. Maybe in the future as this science develops, instead of performing remedial surgery, a final surgical procedure will be performed, reconstructive surgery, I believe specialists call it.

Of course, all those surgeries will not be performed in this center. This center will handle the most complex surgeries in children under three. Especially, surgery for children under one will be performed in this center in the future. In the rest of the cardiology centers, that will open in Villa Clara, Sanatigo de Cuba and others; some of the children who are born with congential cardiopathies will be handled. But I really believe that, according to calculations and the available data, that all the needs will not be filled with the 400 surgeries a year which will be performed in this center. Some specialists were telling me that an infamous Honduran doctor visited Cuba. He is considered one of the most skilled specialists in the child congential cardiopathies area, and of course works at a U.S. hospital inasmuch as that country has been conducting a brain drain. He was saying that a center like this could perform up to 1,000 surgeries.

There are 3 surgery rooms and if they are properly used, if we have all the needed trained staff, I believe we could perform -- I do not know if 1,000 -- over 400 surgeries, maybe the ones our country needs. Under those circumstances the 22 beds which will now be used for polyvalent intensive care of the entire William Soler Hospital will be needed, even though they may not be cases of child cardiologies, [corrects himself] child cardiopathies that is, so I adhere more to medical terminologies.

So we already have to set a goal of surpassing this figure of 400 surgeries a year because it is clear that it is needed.

I remember that talking with the also reputable Czechoslovak doctor...

[words indistinct by unidentified person]

[Castro] (Chamanek) who has helped us greatly in the development of these ideas, he was explaining to me -- in addition to the statistical data of the 8 or 10 out of every 1,000 he gave me -- that it has been figured that a center like this one is needed for approximately every 6 million people. This figure should take into consideration the birth rate because sometimes a Third World country could have 6 million people producing as many children as a population of 12 million in a developed and industrialized country. I remember he talked about 6 million and I was not curious enough to ask him if he was referring to 6 million in the Third World or 6 million in the industrialized world, how many would need a center like this one. But since then, I have been thinking that someday we will have to build another Child Cardiosurgical Center in Santiago de Cuba, in the eastern part of the country. But because of this, we will have to do our best with the six hospitals we have and especially with this Cardiology Center, which is the only Child Cardiovascular Surgical Center we have. Other places will perform child [cardiological] surgeries but the most complex cases will come to this center.

This is why I say that a special effort and intense work are needed to fulfill our domestic needs in this center. Some requests are always added. We already have some requests from some Latin American countries that have told us about some cases of children who can only be saved with money from foundations. They have asked us if we can treat some of the cases. Of course, it is impossible to think that some commitments will be made each year. With such a request regarding children believed to be dying, they do not get care and there is no place to obtain it, we will have to agree to accept some of those requests. Therefore, I have no doubts that this center has to develop considerably and that a similar institution will have to be built in the future in the easter part of the country. I believe it should also be part of -- I believe it should be the right way to do it -- a children's hospital and in that case neither the library, because past experience should always count for something, nor the polyvalent intensive care service should be in that new center. Out project is almost perfect but it is not perfect yet and life always teaches you how to do things better.

Around $2,572,000 have been invested in medical equipment. Of course, this very sophisticated equipment does not come out of the blue. It is purchased with many sacrifices. We invested $690,870 in nonmedical equipment. That is worth over $3 million -- and I say dollars because we are talking about foreign currency invested in this center. This is why we have very sophisticated and very modern equipment.

I do not say they are ultramodern because that equipment changes so fast that they are obsolete in 1 or 2 years. That is, they become obsolete because more advanced techniques are developed. We intend to be up-to-date in this center and will do everything humanly possible to obtain the most advanced techniques.

At the beginning, 21 medical specialists, 80 nurses, 23 technicians, a psychologist, and an electronic engineer will work in this hospital. Of course, the electronic engineer is essential because almost all of that equipment is electronic and perhaps one engineer will not be enough. But for now, one should be enough.

I asked the director how they were doing with the staff. He said we are doing fine. And I asked if fine meant that they are not over-staffed and he said they have the minimum. Anyway, 124 people are the ones who are going to begin operating this cardiology center. Experience will tell if we have either not enough or too many people. Experience has shown us that there is a surplus everywhere. What we do not have is efficient utilization of the so-called work shift. There is a lack of efficiency. There is no multiple-skilled work. We do not have many of the things that we need to begin introducing efficiency. If we do not, we are going to run out of personnel and everything becomes more expensive, such as transportation, dining rooms, everything.

The hospital is planning to begin operating this center at the end of the next month. It already has beds, the surgery room is ready, it has everything. They need about a month before operating it. I believe they are going to achieve this. That is, the completion of the project and the operation of the institution will be almost simultaneous.

The staff is being trained. Part of them are still being trained. Part of them are already trained. Another one is being trained, and training will have to continue. They will have to make a selection among the most outstanding specialist, among the most promising youth, and encourage the development of this field of medicine in our country. I believe that all of these concrete steps are the ones that will really turn our country into a world medical power.

The yankees are annoyed. They are infuriated each time they hear that Cuba is on the way to becoming a world medical power.

This is why they even sabotage every medical exchange of information between Cuba and the United States. They sabotage the possibilities of purchasing equipment produced there or purchasing abroad medical equipment that has yankee components. It irritates them, it exasperates them. Of course, the yankees will have no other choice than to stew in their own juices.

As we were saying, Sancti Spiritus, which was a Cinderella province, today has a better infant mortality index than the United States. We also have a better literacy index than the United States. We can also add that Sancti Spiritus and other provinces -- with a life expectancy of 75.4 years -- have a higher life expectancy rate than the United States. We are not a medical power yet, but we are in better shape then they are.

But we will have to struggle because we are not in a contest. Our purpose is not to compete. We refer to these figures to respond to their ill-intentions and their blockade plans.

But we are mainly struggling for the well-being of our people and we cannot be satisfied with the infant mortality index of 15. We will have to struggle to reduce it to 14, 13, 12, 11, 10 and below 10 if possible, to have the conditions of the most developed country in that field. We are struggling to prolong the life expectancy. It has been said that the man's genetic potential is 120 years and life is shortened due to many reasons. We are not going to be satisfied with a life expectancy of 74 or 75. We will strive to reach 80, 85 or whatever is possible.

The decisive factor of this struggle is a general health plan. I believe that the antismoking campaign may be held and with everything that may [interrupts himself] I have authority to talk about this subject because it has been a while since... ah, it will be a year tomorrow. [applause] tomorrow, tomorror, [repeats himself] 26 August it will be a year without taking a puff. [audience laughs] I am calm. I do not miss it. Now I feel better about this antismoking campaign and I believe we have to conduct it for those who have not had the willpower so that they are encouraged little by little. I believe it will bring results because with all that data resulting from research work and what scientists are saying, a lot of women will fight with their husbands who smoke because it has been scientifically proven that the smokers are not only killing themselves, they are killing their family and their children. They can even kill or harm them while they are in their mother's womb. So, I believe that the dissemination of information regarding these matters will help a great deal in the campaign to increase life expectancy. We have to mention this campaign family doctors are conducting against sedentariness by encouraging everyone to walk, jog, and exercise. I believe the area of plaza has made a lot of progress in this matter. Recently, I was told that there were over 1,000 old... I am not going to say old people, people over 60 or 70 years old who were systematically exercising. The struggle against obesity will also be a factor which will really play a role in life expectancy. Medical care by itself will no longer be considered. Even if we can have the best hospitals in the world, the best specialists, the best equipment, if we do not struggle against those factors we will not increase the life expectancy in the future. We have increased it a lot during these last few years by struggling against illnesses that cause many deaths. Among the illnesses that cause a lot of deaths are accidents. They cause childeren's death. They are also considered in the indexes and are also taken into consideration in our population's life expectancy. We have no doubts that we are going in the right direction.

I do not want to forget during a day like this to make a special acknowledgement to the construction workers. On 1 July we inaugurated a project which was not completely finished. They said 4 or 5 percent had to be completed but scientists [as heard] struggled for 45 days trying to get the center started. Finally, part of it is operating now. When one of these projects is being built, one has to check if there is water, if the tank does not have leaks, if it is built well, if the pipes do not leak, if gas pipes work properly, if air conditioning pipes are working properly, if the air conditioning system works. All those details. They had not been able to check all those things because the project was inaugurated in a hurry. The kitchen had been completed. Many details had to be taken care of. Many construction workers are still working there to finish up those details. They will be there for weeks, even months. That day I said I will not inaugurate another project that has not been totally completed. Unless they specify it is the first phase of a factory or something like that, it can be done. But a complex of this type should not be inaugurated until it is completed finished and checked.

Because there is a lot of enthusiasm to finish, it is not completed. But what happens is like what happens to one who runs a marathon of many kilometers for many hours and is discouraged -- it is not easy to motivate the construction workers again.

That is why on 13 August, when this project was supposed to be completed, we found out there were some rough spots and we told the comrades of the construction ministry, it does not have to be completed by the 13th, it can be completed 10 or 12 days later but the work must be completed and tested.

That is why this cardiology center is being completed today, 25 August. Not only has it been completed today, but it is already in operation. It has the main equipment, the beds, everything. It is a job well done, with great quality. It has functional quality, aesthetic quality, such as the marble and tiles used in its construction. Not only is it functional but it is a beautiful project with landscaping and fish tanks. Let us see if those small fish can survive here. Hopefully they will make it through the inauguration. Otherwise, we will have to give them a cardiovascular-therapeutic treatment. [laughter in the audience] That will prove that this center functions well and is a good health center.

Now we have to find a way to make this a model institution, a truly model institution. This is the principal request we can make from the 126 staff workers of this cardiology center. That will be the initial number of workers on the payroll. Possibly that number will grow when they have additional equipment for the specialists.

Another lesson we can learn here and from the genetic engineering center dedicated on 1 July is that we should not set dates for completing the projects. We should prepare a schedule and work hard from the beginning at a good pace so that we do not have to make that final effort. That is an experience gained here.

When we have to make a final effort, other projects suffer. For example, the architectural projects construction enterprise [ECOA] No 7, which built this magnificent project with the assistance of other enterprises, is given the task of constructing hospitals. Of course, there was not a setback here. However, the intense work here hurt other projects. It led to setbacks at the Julio Diaz [nor further identified]. The same thing happened with the genetic engineering center which delayed other projects. This one has also caused delays at the Tropical Medicine Institute. I do not know if it will cause delays at the Naval Hospital, or the Finlay Hospital which is moving quite well. That one is moving fast; they are working hard over there. You are working there; the ECOA No 7 is also working at the Naval and Finlay Hospitals, both of them. Those two projects are doing well.

They are working in other hospital projects. They share the work with another brigade. [Castro addresses someone] which is the other brigade that is going to help build the Miguel Enriquez? [someone responds that it is another brigade of the same enterprise] You too? The Julio Trigo is being built by you, I know that. Are you working in the Marianao Pediatrics Hospital? You are doing the assembly portion of the work. Once in a while I see a crane moving there, but not very frequently.

What I wanted to say is that we have to prepare a schedule for each project and avoid the intense work to complete it, because this causes delays.

We have seen that in the last two projects we have dedicated. We also have the Optic Lens Workshop which has suffered a bit from the completion of the Genetic Engineering Center. Now that brigade is working at the Frank Pais Hospital at a good pace. This brigade has recruited qualified workers from other enterprises and from other projects. I believe that from now on we should work with the maximum intensity possible without setting completion dates, whether we complete the Julio Trigo on 10, or 15, or 20 November, or 5, or 10, or 15 December.

We should not set completion dates. It would be preferable if there were setbacks, I mean that, even if there are delays of 15 days, 1 or 2 months. That way we work at the same pace and there is no need for those intense efforts, concentrating many workers in one project from other sites. The only way to avoid delays is by to follow a schedule.

There is a very ambitious program in the field of hospital construction for the next 2 1/2 years. It is a very ambitious program. The Naval Hospital is being expanded. This hospital provides services for a large population to the west, is also being expanded. Remember there are persons in Marianao who live in the Lisa suburb and other suburbs and their general hospital is located in Cerro, on the other side. The Salvador Allende Hospital services many of those patients.

This situation tends to create a formidable need or a hospital toward the area of Old Marianao, which has a population of some 400,000 inhabitants. They need a pediatric hospital -- one is under construction. They need general hospitals because, even after the Finlay Hospital is expanded, it will not be able to provide the needs of all that population. In the future we are planning to build a clinical-surgical hospital west of Havana and another east of Havana.

Meanwhile, these expansions made to the Naval and Williams Hospitals, with over 300 beds each, allows us a little more time to build other hospitals. Also, the conversion of the Julio Trigo premises into a clinical-surgical hospital will be very helpful. The buildings that are in the back, connected to the ones being worked on now, will make room for 990 beds in the Julio Trigo Hospital. This hospital is being remodeled -- it was the former tuberculosis hospital, later it housed a research institute and now it is being converted into a clinical-surgical hospital.

The Albarran Hospital beds will be doubled from 390 to 600 beds, the Miguel Henriquez Hospital beds will almost be tripled. A new hospital will be built. It is greatly needed in that area of Havana. The Julio Diaz Hospital is also being expanded. Its bed capacity is also being tripled. The Marianao Pediatric Hospital is going to be completed and the Calixto Garcia expansion is going to be started. This is a program which will increase the number of beds in Havana by almost 50 percent. It is a very ambitious program which requires Havana construction workers, especially those from the ECOA No 17 [corrects himself] Ecoa No 7 and of other brigades, to perform organized and intense work. Because we are planning to conduct this program I have mentioned that, except the Calixto Garcia, we are determined to complete them by 1988. That is, we have 2 years and 4 months to complete that program. It will require an intense, serious, disciplined, constant effort from these brigades. This is going to be a difficult challenge, a difficult challenge. [repeats himself]. Let us see [what will happen] when the time comes for the completion of the Trigo [hospital] and I repeat, no final time frame should be set -- what really is important is to] work very hard there the same way it is done in other projects and to estimate the exact date so it can be completed in the same way this project has been completed.

This does not mean that a great effort does not need to be made. It means the effort has to be made in such a way that other projects are not affected and that each one of your groups and each one of your forces where you work make the biggest effort to fulfill the timetable. If at the end, one of them falls behind schedule we should not leave the other ones to complete this one because is brings us disorganization and decreased work productivity. So this is the policy we should follow nevertheless, we are going to check the progress of the hospital projects on which you are working. The Construction Ministry, the people's government, and various other organization are working on this.

There are some hospital projects such as a group of polyclinics which are going to be built by the people's government. The family doctors home/consultation offices are being built in the same way. I believe this is a good example of a good program with the participation of all the sectors which has been completed or is being completed in a record period of time. Only in Havana, 506 quarters have been created for family doctors. Those doctors are going to greatly help all the hospitals in the capital because the people do not go to the hospital's emergency on-call medical staff if they can go to see a family doctor. Usually, when they go to the general hospital their family doctor comes along with them. That is the solution. I believe there is no better and more comprehensive solution for the country's hospital network than the family doctor concept. Because the clinical-surgical hospitals and hospitals in general are not intended to revolve around the emergency on-call medical staff, they have to almost devote themselves to the popular emergency on-call medical staff. The family doctor will alleviate some of this demand. Over 500 family doctors will begin working in Havana this year. Counting those already working, there will be a total of over 700 family doctors. Within the next 6 years, in 1992, 1993 at the latest, the entire capital will have the services of family doctors. I believe that is going to greatly contribute to health and life expectancy, especially to the extent they help educate the people. The comrades of Havana's People's Government are already checking each one of the areas where the family doctor consultation office will be located. From 1988 on, we are also planning to build not only doctors' houses but also nurses' houses. With this, this health program turns into a housing program where thousands of doctors and nurses will have their housing problem solved. This project is being considered.

This program began in a garage. It continued in a small consultation office that looked like a toy house, like a toy. It was expanded into a larger consultation office and this year the project we developed was the house/consultation offices. Others will be built in 1987, some will be experimental. I hope that in 1988 all house/consultation offices will not only include doctors but also nurses who play a very important role in this task.

We beg nurses not to think we had forgotten about them or discriminated against them but at the beginning we were experimenting and testing to see how these ideas developed. Actually, they have progressed very rapidly.

I believe everything we have been talking about regarding the need for discipline, quality of work, productivity, and maximization of the work shift was put into practice in completing this project. We hope construction workers will put it into practice -- especially the brigade that has finished this center and construction workers in general -- put into practice [repeats himself] these ideas which can be very fruitful.

In Sancti Spiritus we talked about how much the revolution has done, but I said I was convinced that we could have done things better and more extensively if we would had been more efficient, if we had been better workers. Undoubtedly, a completed project like this one brings satisfaction to all, it brings happiness, encouragement, enthusiasm. This hospital is great news for all families in our country.

It is excellent news. This center will mean that thousands of children's lives will be saved each year. Without these services they could not be saved. During these years we have sent the children [with cardiovascular illnesses] abroad who had problems that we did not have the resources to handle. Now it is not only a matter of cardiovascular surgery centers but of the national network of specialists in each municipality who are capable of detecting the illness, diagnosing it, and refering the child to the adequate place. This center will mean that the lives of hundreds of children will be saved.

At the end of each 5-year period we will be able to say that this center and the other ones created by this program will save the lives of thousands of children. I believe that construction workers, doctors, specialists, engineers, and technicians will be greatly satisfied by the fact that their work is translated into such humane, noble, and useful results for our people, for all the families of our country, without exception. It is not necessary to have a sick child to benefit from it; a healthy child today may not be healthy tomorrow. A perfectly healthy child today, because of one of those rheumatic fever episodes, could need the services of a center such as this one. Not only children but also the unborn. All the families expecting a child [could need these services]. All the grandmothers, parents, uncles, cousins, and siblings will feel much safer with the opening of this center. In this way, each hospital project brings the people a sense of security, to those who are ill and those who are healthy. All these new services being developed in our country, such as the pediatric hospitals' intensive care units, provide all the families a great assurance because they know that children will have the same treatment -- as we have said before -- as the one they could receive in the best U.S. hospital, where they treat the bourgeois, the great millionaires. Those hospitals will not be able to provide a better service than the one received by our children in pediatric hospital's intensive care units. Thousands and thousands of children's lives have been saved. We do not know how many. Some day statistics will have to be compiled because hospitals have the statistics of those who have been admitted and the ones they have saved. They would have not been saved without those services. I remember that recently the San Miguel Del Padron Hospital sent me an album with the photographs of the children who had been saved there. Those were very critical cases which would have not been saved since those services were created. They collected the photographs of those healthy children with great pride and satisfaction, because they were lives taken away from death. I believe that the over 30 intensive care units could do something similar and make an inventory of all the lives they have saved since these services were created.

It was precisely with the dengue epidemic, when our country had only one intensive care unit at the Borras [hospital] -- which only had three or four beds and did not even have separate cubicules for infectious cases, that the idea of developing intensive care units in every pediatric hospital came about. Since then, fortunately, we have saved tens of times more lives than the ones saved during that epidemic which was deliberately introduced in our country by imperialism because we still have not found any other explanation for it.

This is why all these hospital projects are received with acknowledgement and happiness by our people and with deep appreciation toward the laborers who built them, toward doctors, technicians and specialists, who provide their services.

I believe I have already talked enough, comrades, in these special circumstances. I do not see many of you. To end I simply want to say the following : We hope the workers of this cardiological center make efforts so that it is not only said that it is the largese children's cardiological surgical center in the world but that one day it can be said that it is the best in the world. Fatherland or death, we will win! [applause]

NATIONS DISPUTE NONALIGNED DRAFT BEFORE SUMMIT

F1301626 Bridgetown CANA in English 1448 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, Aug 30, CANA-REUTER - Latin American and Caribbean delegates today continued a heated argument over the non-aligned movement's radical draft statement on Central America, which is due to be approved by next week's summit meeting.

Several Latin American countries associated with the Contadora groups peace initiative in Central America were trying to tone down the draft's heavy praise of leftist Nicaragua and its criticism of the U.S. - backed governments in Honduras and El Salvador, conference sources said.

Colombia, Jamaica, and Belize were also trying to eliminate many of the six-page documents, critical references to U.S. policy in Latin America and the Caribbean, they added.

Communist Cuba and Nicaragua, on the other hand, were pressing for denunciation of Washington's Central American policies in the strongest possible terms. It is basically a discussion of whether to go further than we did in New Delhi, one senior delegate said, referring to the Non-aligned movement's last statement on Central America in India three years ago.

A decision on Nicaragua's controversial bid to host the next non-aligned summit in 1989 has been referred to the six-day heads of government meeting which begins here on Monday after the Latin American and Caribbean group failed to reach a consensus on it, the sources said.

Although a two-day preparatory meeting of foreign ministers ended yesterday, officials were continuing to meet over the weekend to hammer out the summit's final declaration on a wide-ranging series of political and economic issues.

Heads of government from over half the 101 member states of the Non-aligned Movement are expected to attend the Zimbabwe summit and the first, including Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, arrived today.

From Latin America and the Caribbean, the presidents of Nicaragua, Cuba, Argentina, Peru, Guyana, and Suriname are expected.

Meanwhile, delegates are working in regional groups and in two plenary commissions to thrash out the working of the summit's final declaration.

Delegates said the economic commission, chaired by Peru, was bogged down in procedural wrangles despite a general consensus over the draft text prepared by Zimbabwe.

Last night, discussion had only reached paragraph nine of the 171-point economic declaration, which calls for a better deal for the third world in trade and financial flows.

Delegates said Peru has yet to present its own amendment to the document, calling for the recognition of every country's right to freely determine its economic policies.

The Peruvian proposal also calls on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to create a special mechanism for helping heavily-indebted countries to continue economic growth while rescheduling their external payments, they added.

GRENADA

LALSINGH TO HEAD NEWEST DEMOCRATIC PARTY

FL301640 Bridgetown CANA in English 1525 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Aug 30, CANA -- The Democratic Labour Congress (DLC), Grenada's newest political party, was launched at a press conference last night. It is headed by member of parliament, Kenny Lalsingh, who resigned from Prime Minister Blaize's ruling New National Party (NNP) in May.

In addition to Lalsingh, the DLC has three other foundation members -- Michael Pitt, Neville Rennie, and Terrance Griffith.

Pitt, 40, has lived in Toronto for the last 15 years. He has told reporters he had been involved in West Indian community work in the Canadian city.

Griffith, 24, was a member of the youth arm of the leftwing New Jewel Movement which won power in a coup in 1979 and ruled until it was itself ousted in 1983.

I believe in the democratic institution, he said, and that is why I dropped out of the NJM.

Griffith said he has studied theology and history and is currently writing a book, "Grenada - The Road To Holocaust."

Rennie, 53, was a member of Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (ULP) for 20 years and was an unsuccessful candidate of Winston Whyte's Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) in the December 1984 general elections. Following the 1979 coup, he spent nearly two years in Richmond Hill Prison as a detainee. Rennie said he was a qualified land surveyor and an experienced farmer.

Rennie said CELP has decided to merge with the DLC but was not sure whether CDLP political leader, Winston Whyte, is a DLC foundation member.

This party is interested in pulling together good citizens who are progressive, Griffith said, so we will invite anybody who has a like mind.

If Winston Whyte is a progressive gentleman and if he believes in the principles of the DLC, then certainly he is welcome as a member.

Lalsingh was asked what his approach in parliament will be now that there are three members of the opposition benches following the recent resignation of Deputy Speaker Phinsley St Louis from the NNP.

Taking over this question from Lalsingh, Griffith said that while opposition in the House is important, DLC was more concerned with the broad mass of the people.

People don't go to parliament to listen to these fellows talk, he said. At the sittings, you will see five or six people in the gallery. We are concered with the people in the country, not the Mickey Mouse democracy that Blaize and these fellows participate in parliament.

The press conference was chaired by Grenadian Barrister, Len Walker, who was not introduced as a DLC foundation member but said he had been invited to chair the conference.